Alexander Research & Consulting
1377 Cortland Ave. Richland, WA 99352-5730 • Tel (509) 715-7051 / 661-433-6816
wakanda030@charter.net • www.deverboinverbum.com

Use and Abuse of Office: Trump in the White House by Ronald Alexander Ph.D.

Abstract: A case focuses on the consequences of decisions by a nationally recognized defendant, former President Donald J. Trump. Mr. Trump presents as a 77-year-old male, born on 14JUN1946 in Jamaica Hospital, in the borough of Queens, New York. Using the two-party political system, in 2016, as a Republican candidate, he succeeded in winning the office of the presidency. His decisions, critiqued by several grand juries, have brought him 91 felony indictments due to criminal activities. Now, the citizens of the United States seek an action by the judicial branch to solve a dominant, multiple interrelated, social engineered hazard. State and Federal Judicial systems have evidence from adept prosecutors regarding the defendant's grave crimes. This paper recommends a specific, trusted value when evaluating United States Supreme Court and State Court opinions, comparing historical volatility within insurrections and rebellions, and arranging judicial outcomes in current events. Due to Mr. Trump's disqualifying acts, State Secretaries are authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by the 14th Amendment Section 3 to remove his name from the ballot for re-election in 2024. He has attempted to wire his methods into the U.S. judicial system. His repetitive and historical use of judicial delay modifies the seriousness of his alleged crimes. Abusing social engineering broadens a potential public support base. These cases test Mr. Trump as an undefined promoter, functioning as an inverse defendant, persuading participants that they still hold stocks or shares in his corporate behavior.

Key Words: Trumpsters, social coexistence, nihilistic paradigm, 14th Amendment Section 3, garrisoned agricultural system

Background:

Mr. Trump has had several actions and disputed matters adjudicated regarding his commercial dealings. Since the election of 2016, Mr. Trump has succeeded as the 45th President. As the leader of the Republican party, his drive to remain President caused him to place more pressure on his intellectual acuity, draining his need to take care of governmental duties and promote social coexistence.

At this moment, Mr. Trump has received 91 felony indictments. The classified documents case has 40 charges. The 06JAN2021 election/coup case has four charges. In New York State, he received 34 charges for falsifying business records. He received 13 charges for interference in Georgia during that state's 2020 election.

A cohort of self-proclaimed experts included Mr. Trump's conspiratorial designs and adhered to his propaganda policy of denying President Joseph Biden's 2020 election victory. Members of this cohort planned to deliver even more unlawful schemes. The criminal deception by Trumpsters, a group plying fraudulent electoral ballots to change an election's results and claiming that the Democratic party stole the 2020 election, vigorously tried to push their principles on the procedures and operations of the United States Congress.

Vice-President Michael R. Pence was born on 07JUN1959, in Columbus, Indiana. Pence advocated for conservatives throughout his political career. He won the 2000 election and remained in Congress until 2012 when he took the Governor's office. Between his political campaigns, following failure in two consecutive Congressional attempts, Pence moved his advocacy to the media, both radio and television, from 1988 to 2000. He gained notoriety while favoring certain values and beliefs, mirroring Rush Limbaugh. Specific directions in his broadcast focused on reasons to avoid LGBT Gay rights due to policy arguments.

Pence remained Mr. Trump's surrogate or backup, as explained by several Republican party officeholders, former government officials, and Trumpsters. To Trumpsters, Pence held the warranty to protect Mr. Trump's contract with Trumpster forces. But this relationship failed. Congressional protocol and the rule of caveat venditor – let the seller beware – stood fast. As President of the Senate, Pence completed his affirmation of the legal, quantifiable electors.

Quick Read! This list tells Pence's personal and associative performance details from Indiana to Washington D.C.

1. David Perdue – had claimed fraudulent ballots in the 2020 Georgia Governor's election
2. Sonny Perdue - had Ted McKinney in 2017 as Under Secretary of Agriculture
3. Senator David Perdue - had his cousin Sonny Perdue in 2017 as Secretary of Agriculture
4. Vice President Pence – (2017-2021)
5. Governor Pence – (2013-2017) had Ted McKinney in 2014 as Dir. of Indiana Dept. of Agriculture
6. Mike Pence elected to the U.S. Congress (2001-2013)
7. Arthur McKinney - had killed Matthew Shepard in 1998, was prosecuted as a hate crime
8. Mike Pence - had graduated McKinney Law in 1986 and opposed LGBT equality

Congress paused operations caused by an attempt by Trumpster-led insurrectionists who had physically assaulted the Congress and Washington D.C. security officers. They had threatened Pence based on their relative notion of his duties. Finally, after negating samples of the confirmed obvious facts, Mr. Trump's re-election failed. President Joseph Biden received the necessary electoral votes to guarantee his election as the 46th President of the United States.

Mr. Trump's conspiracy to win an election used fraudulent electoral ballots accepted by the Senate. This effort did not release Trumpsters, as they exited the Congressional grounds, from "… hidden security interests." Mr. Trump immediately started advertising for his next attempt to recover control of the United States government and particular safety mechanisms.

The 14 Amendment Section 3 does regard support for a rebellion or insurrection within the United States as the initiating reason to open a pathway to a nihilistic paradigm for those "engaged in insurrection or rebellion against ..." the Constitution of the United States and its citizens. Since 1868, the opportunity to expand democratic thinking buttressed the idea that power comes from the people through choice, meaning, and values.

Abandoning rebellion and forswearing forced labor revealed a new level of security and democratic life for the United States and worldwide. Now, since 06JAN2021, some groups want to maintain contention and superiority. Having the Supreme Court decide on the question of whether Trumpsters should receive a pardon for their disability passes over whether Mr. Trump has impressed the vehicle of the Constitution, that Mr. Trump has already amended and rehabilitated his intellectual acuity, thus his behavioral ability to resolve precise parameters without threats or other statements of hostility.

Mr. Trump has not done this. His past paradigm makes him unwilling to satisfy the requirements of his present environment, which includes legal jeopardy in other venues. His use of a so-called MAGA (Make America Great Again) movement serves a purpose as the instrumentality of interstate commerce; thus, it is violative of his argument for procedural due process. It corruptly influences others to remain adversarial followers, indifferent to reasonable conduct, statutes, and legal codes, especially laws regarding bribes, payments, gifts, travel, or lodging.

Control:

The discovery of one fact can employ general intelligence action to assist in finding a solution. The 14th Amendment Section 3, although written in 1866, has had a readership for nearly two centuries. It has stabilized this nation.

In popular culture, thoughts regarding the Civil War did not completely disappear. In 1959, Mitch Miller covered and edited the song “When Johnny Comes Marching Home.” 1863 Patrick Gilmore, born on Christmas day 25DEC1829, did the original composition. His duties during the war earned him a promotion to Bandmaster-general. Miller added several verses, using dates to summarize specific, parallel actions that had occurred. The last verse in the song narrates an interesting phrase: “They talked rebellion-strife.”

“In eighteen hundred and sixty-five
They talked rebellion-strife
And we’ll all drink stone wine
When Johnny comes marching home.”

https://www.youtube.com/watch_popup?v=WtEqgG2EdTs

One hundred years earlier, in a plan to demonstrate the general opposition to forced labor, John Brown, on 16-18OCT1859 raided Harpers Ferry. This incident set the stage for the end of the antebellum South. John Brown, along with four other abolitionists, received the death penalty for insurrection. The Court needs to remember that the title of a military marching song, the “John Brown Song,” published in 1861 under George Kimball, became a force multiplier for Union troops and citizens throughout the Union. Subsequently, the fifth

That’s Greek to me! This construct clarifies a tragic period in US History. A person, not from a Slavic nation, never held Σκλάβος (Sklávos - Slave) heritage. Using the "S" word metastasizes a lie & rejects the evidence-based history of African Americans and others who endured forced labor!

verse cites, “They will hang Jeff Davis to a tree.” It appears similar to the statement shouted by Trumpsters, “Hang Mike Pence.”

(This song uses the word “N” as a minor/major myth figure.)

“They will hang Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree!
They will hang Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree!
They will hang Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree!
As they march along!
Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!
His soul is marching on”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Brown%27s_Body#/media/File:Original-john-brown-words-george-kimball-1890.jpg

Here, American folk music exemplifies the situational awareness of mid-twentieth-century America. The Court’s compass is expected to remain in contact with the Constitution. The continued recall of judicial judgments, as though they consisted of multiple products from other social engineered facts, can position the Court to accept vagueness as truth. Even if Mr. Trump receives additional procedural and substantive due process because he feels dissatisfied with treatment by State Secretaries and additional plaintiffs, any review of the proceedings does not change the issues of fact or administrate fairness. The Court must know that access exists to additional disqualifying information.

Every jurisdiction as part of the United States of America has a right to safety; thus, legal institutions and supportive law enforcement (LE) maintain the right to intervene and regulate conflicting behaviors. On 06JAN2021, a specific group had agreed to submit themselves to an immediate social contract to follow Mr. Trump’s announcement on the Eclipse to march on the United States Congress. His directions, evermore filled with false statements regarding the 2020 election, provided the general intent to release them from personal freedoms, promising the Mr. Trumpsters shared benefits. He wanted his followers to prevent the counting of electoral votes that would formalize President Joseph Biden’s 2020 election victory. He wanted Pence to pervert the actions of the Joint Session of Congress by reversing the electoral count.

In her ruling on 15NOV2023, District Judge Sarah B. Wallace indicated that Mr. Trump did indeed commit to insurrection. After indicating probable cause, Judge Wallace opened the question of whether Section 3 applies directly to a president. The question of using some protections against public officials who support the results of social engineering brings attention to how he obliges his legal staff to design a transfer of intent, indicating that Section 3 does not apply to the Office of the President.

Direct and circumstantial evidence indicated Mr. Trump’s state of mind before, during, and after 06JAN2021. The Colorado Secretary of State, Jena Griswold, followed Judge Wallace’s determination that an insurrection did develop under his leadership, with his named pennant

illustrating a specific society. In an appeal to the Colorado Supreme Court Case No. 23SA300, *Anderson v. Griswold*, the court's opinion affirmed his disqualification from the ballot.

Mr. Trump's legal team has appealed this ruling to the Supreme Court, as likely they will repeat the same tactic for each of his Federal chargers. In *Anderson v. Griswold*, the issue of procedural law stands out, primarily when Section 3 does not encode the term "President." Even when firm, customary rules, as in Section 3, remain latent and not used within several generations, the law continues its application per its literal meaning.

U.S. CONST. amend. XIV, § 3 ("No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.")

Severity:

The more profound judgment tells us that for many who trusted the Confederacy, insurrection and rebellion might continue with sanctioned civil administration and not with outright bloodshed. Evidence proved these facts during the era of Reconstruction and well into the 21st century, with Americans witnessing capital and other infamous hate crimes toward persons of an ethnic minority (POAEMI).

As Congress attempted to pass resolutions during the final years of the Civil War, debates and arguments were made on which national policy to bring former combatants and participants under the Constitution. On 08DEC1863, Lincoln announced the Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction (PAR). This executive order would return those southern state governments, which the confederates had seized. It depended on the success of Union forces in countering partisan attacks and the population's war weariness.

The PAR set a regulation called the "Ten Percent" plan to start the Reconstruction Period. It informed persons that 10% of those who had voted in the 1860 election needed to swear allegiance to the United States. As affiants, they also pledged to follow the legal boundaries stated in the Emancipation Proclamation, an executive order driven by Abraham Lincoln's administration on 01JAN1863. Those who did would receive full pardons and take the steps required to form a state government. Individuals who had entered a high office or held military commands in the Confederacy would not receive this pardon.

After the Civil War and the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, his Democrat Vice President took charge. President Andrew Johnson's administration steered the nation's acceptance away from a Republican party-conceived Reconstruction. He shifted his orientation from the condemnation of confederate participation relative to the number of Union Soldiers who were able to observe the resurgence of bitterness, feelings of superiority, and psychotic outbursts. Based on social segregation, this failing performance produced a politic designed to

interfere with community knowledge and experiences offered from a democratic viewpoint. More persons of an ethnic majority (POAEMA) put aside the values of Reconstruction.

Jefferson Davis was one such person who had held a high office before and during the region's physical Civil War of Resistance to Reform (CWRR), maintaining the "principles espoused so ardently" by other insurrectionists. Late into the spring of 1865, organized fighting ended in the death of President Abraham Lincoln, a proclamation named Davis as an accomplice. Believing he could rally forces in the west, Davis surrendered in Irwinsville, Georgia, on 10MAY1865. A leader of the garrisoned agricultural system, a system that used guards, forced labor, and oppression (GAS), would try to gain relief based on the 14th Amendment Section 3.

Thus, the backdrop of the issue continuously reported on by favorite and anonymous politicians, journalists, and fence sitters owning different strands of purpose asphyxiated the air in Washington D.C. political life. Justice Chase knew that to put Davis in a federal courtroom tested the soft issue of a state's right to secede. The high number of dead combatants caused by weapons or disease and the often unknown increased number of civilian mortalities restricted any vulgar display of pathos by Davis to carry his vendetta into a courtroom and out to the public.

Since no evidence came forward to include Davis in the assassination of Lincoln, Johnson's wraith moved the Secretary of State William Seward and the Secretary of War Edwin Stanton to hold him on the charge of treason. Bringing Davis to trial under the charge of treason demanded the death penalty. If he and other supporters rendered service opposing the Constitution, this legal situation would include thousands of possible traitors.

A 1790 Congressional Crimes Act reinforced a new nation's right to exist. By 1862, to strengthen fraternity, unite the country from civil strife, and move forward in reform, Congress constructed a different pathway for arresting the power of the so-called Confederacy.

The *Confiscation Act of 1862* provided a salve to the act of treason. It abridged the Crimes Act by innovating the courts to determine fines and incarceration, liberalizing the original death sentence for grouping with insurrection. Section 3 of the law balanced and forecasted the actions of insurrectionists by disqualifying holders of these actions from gaining any office within the United States.

During the Revolutionary War, a similar proclamation, authorized by colonial governor John Murray, the Dunmore Proclamation in NOV1775, circulated throughout the southern theatre. The objective had the same elements: confiscate property and offer freedom to forced laborers, regardless of criminalized labor status, to bear arms against the emerging patriots.

Whether leading others in joining a so-called confederacy meant an act of treason or as a novel, exemplary predicate of criminal activities, if surviving violent conflict, the Federal Government spares the individual's life but prohibits said individual from any political office.

In 1868, within the judgment of the U.S. Circuit Court, Justice Salmon Chase joined in the *United States v. Jefferson Davis*. Of all those men who wore the confederate uniform, Davis

found that he alone would stand trial. A conviction for treason still held the death penalty. But, in the immediate period after Lincoln's death, the newly sworn-in President, Andrew Johnson, tempered his strong views for administering punishment to former rebels.

Whether he had once labored as an ironsmith or tailor, President Johnson's efforts focused on leading the nation. In this particular environment, he looked favorably toward a postbellum outcome that benefitted the defeated oligarchy; yet, as a centrist, he restrained any political shift in favor of census suffrage and additional social rights for once detained, slowly recovering forced laborers.

In the summer of 1866, Davis's defense lawyers often distributed comments about the weather and the conditions of Fortress Monroe, VA., in a prison where the military held Davis. Nearly two years passed, working attorneys developing arguments on the legality of which courts had jurisdiction, habeas corpus, and the mechanics of treason. On 13MAY1867, Davis met bail and got released on his recognizance to await trial on 26NOV1868. Justice Chase would attend. Moreover, the U.S. Congress secured the required votes to adopt the 14th Amendment, holding Section 3.

Charles O'Conor represented Davis. He immediately presented an argument to quash the criminal indictments because Davis had taken an oath to support the Constitution when installed as a U.S. Congressman. Appointed by President Johnson in 1868, the U.S. District Attorney for Virginia, Samuel Ferguson Beach, replied, recommending that the motion made by O'Conor may receive consideration by the Supreme Court. Justice Chase accepted the filings. The facts moved the case from determining a death penalty to a self-executing law acting propria vigore. As the punishment stands alone, it needs no validation by the Congress. Then, on 5DEC1868, the court failed to reach a consensus in *Case of Davis, 7 F. Cas. at 102*.

While in the *United States Circuit Court. District of Virginia. Ex parte Cæsar Griffin* (*168*), the legal decision focused on how the District of Virginia, with a disqualified office holder acting as a judge, Hugh W. Sheffey, can sustain a judgment of guilty when the alleged offender sites a habeas corpus writ, having Section 3 responsibilities. Facts indicated that Sheffey moved through Virginian antebellum society, invested in its legal foundations, and served in the state's governing body. His voting record spotlighted his material support for the so-called Confederacy. He received confidence from his group to sit on the court as a judge and stayed present after the retreat of the so-called confederate alliance. Here, SCOTUS upheld the verdict, dependent on the passage of the *Enforcement Act of 1870-71*, in which the act declared verdicts legal and binding, even if the magistrate held office before the reestablishment of the state's government. The act also placed the administration of national elections under the security of the Federal Government.

Then, in *ex parte William McCardle (1869)*, Article 3 of the United States Constitution Section 2 granted Congress jurisdiction-stripping authority. The Court could not review actions taken by a District Court when Congress prohibited its judicial authority. Subsequently, the Supreme Court could set aside a judgment if the United States Congress chooses to act using its appropriate Section 2 authority. This structured action freezes the Court's decision.

Furthermore, the *Slaughterhouse Cases 83 U.S. (16 Wall.) 36 (1873)* pointed attention to the Privileges or Immunities Clause (PoIC); the judgment moved the United States closer to the appeal of corporations and not the rights of labor. Although the 14th Amendment Section 3 increased attention to the conditions of former forced laborers, the Court found that the argument for relief originated from a large labor group who did not suffer the restrictions and insult development found on garrisoned agricultural systems (GAS). The Court's opinion encouraged the state's right to charter a corporation. Louisiana established control of the welfare of the citizens of New Orleans and its environmental health. The Court, even when implying a constitutional limit on legislative corporations, followed the 18th-century advocacy of expanding public works.

Outbreaks:

Suppose the argument moves to another court through appeal. Do judges change the rules and enforce a different interpretation, believing fairness must depend on the court's viewpoint even if inaccuracy binds future rulings by setting a precedent? Section 3 ordered the Constitution to protect individual rights and has also done well in protecting commerce.

Previously, before the signing of the *Crime Act of 1790*, which passed in Congress on 30APR, no federal laws secured the new national government. It defined treason and gave the recommended authority, under the Judiciary Act of 24SEP1789, for prosecution and sentence. It provided jurisdictional intentions and limitations for the former British colonies. Congressional action complemented the securing of international prestige. The central government must expand and exercise consequences to defend against internal chaos and disruption.

Knowing the initial explanations for France's revolutionary period, especially connected to Marquis de La Fayette, an integral military and diplomatic leader in the United States war for independence, the United States had to design international policies that conferred neutrality. When Lafayette returned to France, he integrated his socio-political schemata with divergent groups and thinkers.

Prominent Americans also contributed to French political thought. From 23MAR1779 to 17MAY1785, Benjamin Franklin took the position of Minister to France. The United States Ambassador Thomas Jefferson, in Paris from 17May1785 to 26SEP1789, awakened Lafayette's brilliance to compose the *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen*, guided by the skillful social thinker and pamphleteer Abbé Sieyès.

Unfortunately, the depth of insult development caused by oppressive laws, poverty, and the sense of haplessness caused political clubs to exceed their legal boundaries. No matter what leadership rose into power, any attempts to compromise ethnic communalism and national popularism failed. In the dawning years after the Bastille, millions would perish in political turmoil, defensive wars, and during the Napoleonic collective identity period.

The attack on the Bastille took place on 14JUL1789 in Paris, France. It has developed into one of the world's most celebrated insurrections. One of three consecutive violent insurrections, it instilled in thousands of French to carry the revolution forward, ending with the Napoleonic Era and the deaths of millions. Attending the *Treaty of Paris* in 1783, which ended British

colonial decisions following the American Revolution, Franklin declined to enter any compensation or offer amnesty to those loyalists who chose to abandon the newly formed United States. In contrast, the *Amnesty Act of 1872* recovered the rights to most formed so-called Confederate participants. President Grant fixed approximately 500 elevated-ranked persons without amnesty.

Results:

As such, the United States had a nonpareil, comprehensive advantage to impose austerity measures during its strategy in shaping the war. Did Lincoln decide to terminate the so-called Confederacy without any knowledge of the society's dependency on "el algodón es Dios," the garrisoned agricultural system (GAS) with its extra-legal paramilitary organizations, and the survival and opportunities of former forced laborers?

In the first quarter of the twentieth century, during World War I, in the case of *Berger v. United States*, 255 U.S. 22 (1921), the government once again gave reason to assert the properties of the 14th Amendment Section 3. This case involved an 18-year-old immigrant from Austria-Hungary. He had started two newspapers within 23 years of living and working in America. With Eugene Debs, Berger helped found the Social Democratic Party of America. He won a seat in Congress in 1910. In 1911, he began the *Milwaukee Leader*, a daily newspaper. This vehicle allowed his group to promote their viewpoint to the general public.

Following several years of publication, the government restricted his mailing permit. On trial under the Espionage Act of 1918, Berger and other supporters received a twenty-year sentence. Although he succeeded in winning another term in Congress, the House prevented him from taking office. Congress decided on Section 3 for participating in "insurrection or rebellion." Relief of this injury through the SCOTUS overturned the judgment by U.S. District Court Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis due to his anti-German remarks at the time of World War I. Once the *Berger v. United States* decision took effect in 1921, Berger remained an elected official in Milwaukee for three more terms.

Before, during, and after the 03NOV2020 election, Trumpsters utilized electronic media to skew false "statements of evidence" that surfaced online, effectively countering reputable news in its fight to report information based on factual accounts. This social engineering construct has revealed the possibility of psychological manipulation, which can affect the routine decision accounting of justice, detecting value shifting in the hippocampus and lateral orbitofrontal cortex.

On 06JAN2021, to initialize the month's long directions of the pre-planned part of the coup, thousands of Trumpsters, believing that they sustained some form of socio-political disadvantage, and other political clubs, including media, listened to Mr. Trump's speech on the *Ellipse*. This ground is located along Constitution Avenue, south of the White House and west of the United States Congress. 1824 President James Monroe renamed the park north of the White House *Lafayette Square*. The statute of Major General Marquis Gilbert de Lafayette, erected when Lafayette visited the United States, stands in that landscape, aware by others.

After Mr. Trump delivered his directional speech, stating reasons for the gathering and the names of persons that he suggested held the positions to correct the "rigged" election. "*They rigged it like they've never rigged an election before*." He also says in his speech at the *Ellipse* regarding Vice President Pence, "*He has the absolute right …*" to send electoral votes back to the states for recertification. Mr. Trump also described his position regarding national monuments and a law to incarcerate persons who move those monuments. And, if Pence has "… *sworn to uphold our Constitution*.", then so had Trump.

Moreover, Trump used the term "kill" three times in his speech directed at former President Barrack Obama, President Joseph Biden, and after speaking about the Supreme Court, towards U.S. Senators. He also poses a final threat to the judicial branch and security structures. "*When you catch somebody in a fraud, you're allowed to go by very different rules*." Finally, Trump continues to insert negative references to the press, the electronic and print media, and the voting apparatus. His last statement, to re-condition the audience, was, "*And we fight. We fight like hell. And if you don't fight like hell, you won't have a country anymore*."

During the physical assault on the Capitol, thousands of persons had joined in the set maneuver to disrupt the Congress. At the same time, it proceeded to complete the electoral ballot count confirming the 2020 election of Joseph Biden and Kamala Harris. Although the march to the Capitol conveyed an implied, non-violent posture, thousands of participants only acted out violence and aggression against Washington D. C. Police, Capitol Police, and other security personnel. Although no firearms appeared available, reports from security observers spotted some persons with them. The primary cache of weapons used against persons and the capitol building were hand-held melee-type armaments.

At some point, the arguments for releasing Mr. Trump from any responsivity for his illegal decisions should not follow the case in *Mills v. Green, 159 U.S. 651 (1895)* and other recent cases: *Norman v. Reed, 502 U.S. 279, 287–88 (1992)*, *Meyer v. Grant, 486 U.S. 414, 417 n.2 (1988)*. Similarly, a necessary review remains fair and required when an election cycle passes. This case will not remain moot. The constant delays to court procedures have built on Mr. Trump's past legal activities. The present promotion of his legal problems allows for a transferability of claims of a 2020 "rigged election" to election interference caused by others, in addition to other specifying felony counts. Justiciable cases may become nonjusticiable over time. Understanding the obstruction could reoccur, supplemental action in applying the "Evading Review Capable of Repetition" molecule may suggest the Court has stated, "Let's wait and see what happens!"

Although the Court will not decide to consider the 14th Amendment Section 3 vacated, does it suggest a situation similar to Andrew Johnson's motivations to reverse the need to execute the Republican-dominated Reconstruction Acts (MAR1867 – MAR1868)? Does the present political environment suggest that state election officials must learn to regard political violence as a more normal complement to security, as we often find in reaction to mass shootings?

Conclusion:

Suppose the Supreme Court does not validate the Secretary's position that Mr. Trump does not qualify to appear on the ballot. In that case, it will justify its decision based on the 14th Amendment Section 3 found in the 1868 enabling clause: "The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article." Such enumerated powers in applying the "*Elastic Clause*" prevail in the Constitution's design in making laws that mediate and originate the powers necessary and proper to restore or systematize executive powers.

The opportunity to determine Mr. Trump's present crimes and not focus on previous choices based upon his direct love for aggressiveness, confusion, and threats will engineer further synthases to manipulate population clusters, sow doubt, and deny facts and legal accounts of political behavior. Decision-making will continue more rapidly based on previous choices and increase the likeliness of having less independence in socio-economic power configurations linked to proxies resembling archetype models of insurgence. To forestall their plans, they must remain in the nation's interest.

!Nuestros hijos en crecimiento!

Finally, it is interesting how, if Democracies pay attention to popular empowerment, 100 years gives a sharper view of the past and the present. A unit of the U.S. Army, 85th Division, 339th Infantry Regiment, the Polar Bears, was a Michigan infantry unit deployed to Arkhangelsk in Northern Russia from 1918 to 1919. They aimed to protect military supplies from scattered German and Bolshevik units and assist the Czechoslovak Legion. They had effective contact with Bolshevik units when also suffering unit casualties.

While some Americans joined the American Expeditionary Force (AEF), a legal affair developed between a corporation, a banking entity, and the Bolshevik government eleven years after the withdrawal of the Polar Bears, case *Petrogradsky Mejdunarodny Kommerchesky Bank v. National City Bank, 253 N.Y. 23, 28 (N.Y. 1930)* looked into whether the proxies of the Russian Revolution could secure amounts of monies deposited into a foreign entity. The corporation remained open with a surviving group of three. These people managed to maintain records and retained other banking facilities. They requested the balance from the National City Bank, which argued that the directors had no jurisdiction, that their business had dissolved, and that any payment would leave NCB open to other suits.

Justice Benjamin Cardoza secured the trust that the 14th Amendment brought the principle of juristic personality, as a corporation has the same rights under the Constitution as natural persons. NCB had the requirement to pay PMK $66,749.45 with interest!

"The event is not conditioned by the juristic quality of the cause. But in respect of juristic beings, the quality of the cause may determine the event as well. The personality created by law may continue unimpaired until law rather than might declare it at an end. " *Petrogradsky M.K. Bank v. Nat. City Bank*, 253 N.Y. 23, 30 (N.Y. 1930)

Perhaps the Supreme Court may consider the views of Colorado, Maine, and other states as applying an act of mutiny, ordering a ship not to join. Or, do we know that Section 3 directs man's "progression towards enlightenment and freedom?" Furthermore, we know that states

have the power, but to prevent the order, does the Court twist the law in a more classical style, a revolutionary direction of ease and privileges? Mr. Trump must remain subject to the sharpness of the 14th Amendment Section 3 and the entire Constitution.

We remember, “What the law itself has granted, the law must take away.” *Petrogradsky M.K. Bank v. Nat. City Bank*, 253 N.Y. 23, 31 (N.Y. 1930)

###